

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN WARD FENNO, N° 119, CHESNUT-STREET.

NUMBER 1991.]

PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4, 1799.

[VOLUME XV.]

The price of this Gazette is Eight dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in advance.



INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their commercial friends in particular, and the public in general, that an office for the Insurance of shipping will be opened on Monday next, 28th inst. at No. 95 South Front-street, where a share of the public patronage is solicited.

N. & J. FRAZIER.

jan. 25. dtw jawm



SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store,

No. 119, SOUTH FRONT STREET,

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker. He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom-House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters. From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands.

SAMUEL EMERT.

november 10. 22v

For Sale.

THE Subscriber, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of

Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.

The shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business done in the wholesale and retail line; the situation equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second Streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as will best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to

JAMES MOORE, jun.

Who has For Sale,

TWO

Sloops,

Well calculated for the river trade—The PEGGY, about 30 tons burthen, Mulberry and Red Cedar frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order.

The SALLY, about 30 tons, fails well, and in complete order for the lumber business.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Goldswait & Baldwin, W. B. Goldswait, Goldswait & Moore, or the subscribers, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to

JAMES MOORE, jun.

august 3. \$

For Savannah,

To sail the first opening,

The well accommodated and fast sailing SHIP

SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBIN, Master,

Now lying at Latimer's wharf.—For Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, or

N. & J. FRAZIER,

No. 95, South Front Street,

January 22. dtw

FOR SALE,

At 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening the 5th

February, at the Merchants' Coffee House

The Foreign Built

SHIP

GEORGE.

Coppered to light water mark, burthen about

378 tons Custom House measurement, now lying at Wilcox's Wharf, is well found, as per inventory to be seen at the Auction Room.—Conditions of sale approved endorsed notes at 90 days.

FOOTMAN & Co.

Auctioneers, dtw

jan. 29

For FREIGHT or CHARTER,

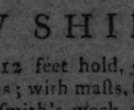
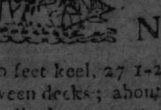
to any part of EUROPE,

The Swedish Snow

MARIA,

A remarkably good vessel, about 220 tons burthen. A freight to Cadix, or any part of the Mediterranean would be preferred. Enquire of the Captain on board at Vine-Street Wharf.

dec 17. \$



For sale by the subscriber,

AT PORTSMOUTH (N.H.)

THE HULL

OF A

NEW SHIP,

80 feet keel, 27 1/2 beam, 12 feet hold, 5, 10 between decks; about 130 tons; with masts, spars and all the carpenter's and smith's work completed; built of good found seasoned timber and plank; launched in November, 1796, and has been well taken care of since that time.—Further particulars may be known by applying to Messrs.

Wheaton & Lewis, Philadelphia, or to

THOMAS THOMPSON.

december 21. 32w.1f

FOR SALE, By the Subscribers, 200 Bolts Russia Duck, 50 pipes London particular bill Madeira Wine, 1 pair nine pound Cannon, A few Bales Madras Handkerchiefs, 4000 lbs Fine Flota Indigo, 23 Barrels Beef.

Willings & Francis.

Penn-street, } November 28. \$

Just Arrived,

In the Brig Eliza, from the Mediterranean, and now landing at Walnut Street wharf,

Fourth proof Brandy in Pipes.

Brimstone.

An assortment of valuable DRUGS,

CONSISTING OF

Opium, Aloes, Cantharides, Camphire, Senna, Cream Tartar, &c. &c.

Essences of Lemon and Bergamot.

Writing paper

Sweet oil in bottles and flasks

Olives, anchovies and capers

Juniper berries

ALSO.—Italian lutechings

Satin

Crapes

Umbrells

Remaining on Hand,

St. Croix Sugars,

Claret in casks

Old Madeira Wine of the first quality.

JAMES YARD.

November 3. \$

FOR SALE

By the Subscribers,

ON VERY LOW TERMS

WAX CANDLES,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Either by the single box of 24lbs. or by the quantity.

Willings & Francis.

nov 24

NOTICE.

Joseph Thomas's Creditors

are hereby earnestly requested to furnish their

Accounts duly attested, as soon as convenient;

thereby to enable the Assignees to form an idea

of the state of his affairs;—and all those indebted

to said THOMAS, are required to make immediate

payment to either of the Subscribers.

SAMUEL W. FISHER, Assignee

WILLIAM BUCKLEY, of

JOHN HALL. J. Thomas. dtf

dec. 27.

JOHN DOBBIN,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and

the Public in general that he carries on his

business at No 99 South Second-street, nearly op-

posite the Merchants Coffee house where gen-

tleman may be supplied in the neatest and best

manner—he assures those who may please to fa-

vor him with their commands that no attention

or exertion on his side shall be wanting to render

him worthy of their encouragement.

N. B. Orders received will be punctually at-

tended to.

november 2. \$

NOTICE.

THE Public are cautioned not to trust any of

the people belonging to the Swedish Snow Maria,

on my account.

Hans Olof Kock, master. \$

dec 29

FOR SALE,

To be EXCHANGED for property within thirty

days of the city, or to let on ground-rent forever

Several valuable building Lots,

In Philadelphia.

Enquire of William M. Biddle, no. 147, Chesnut-

street. nov. 22. \$

TO LET,

THE large House in Southwark, lately occupied

by Mr. Henry Mitchell; apply to

Isaac Wharton. \$

jan. 11

Bank of Pennsylvania;

December 31, 1798.

The Stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania

are hereby notified that their Annual

meeting will be held at the Bank on Friday

the 1st day of February next at 10 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

JONA. SMITH, cashier. dtw

jan 12

Now Landing,

From on board the ship John Bulkeley, and

for sale at the stores of Jesse & Robert

Walt,

350,000 weight of Java Coffee,

of the best quality in bags.

150,000 weight of Java Sugar,

in casks.

nov. 23. dtf

An elegant Chariot,

With plated Harness.

For SALE at the Merchant's Coffee House,

On Saturday next,

at 10 o'clock.

FOOTMAN & CO. dtw

jan. 23

MADEIRA WINE

FOR SALE,

At the late dwelling-house of HENRY

HILL, Esq.

On Saturday morning next,

precisely at 11 o'clock.

FOOTMAN & CO.

Approved endorsed notes, at 60 days, will

be received in payment.

jan. 23. dtw

DANCING.

Mr. & Mrs. BYRNE,

First Dancers of the NEW THEATRE,

INFORM the Ladies and Gentlemen of Phila-

delphia, that they intend opening an A-

CADEMY at Four Dollars per Month, or Ten Dol-

lars per Quarter, and mean to teach every fa-

mable Dance now in use in the polite circles

of Europe.—Mr. & Mrs. Byrne having spent

their whole lives in the acquirement of their

profession, and it being their only employment,

encourage them to hope for the generous pa-

tronage of a discerning public.

Please to enquire of Mr. & Mrs. Byrne, the

corner of Dock and Second Streets, or during

the hours of Tuition, at Oellers's Hotel, on

Tuesdays and Saturdays, from ten till twelve

in the morning for Young Ladies, and in the eve-

nings of the same days from six till nine for Gen-

tlemen.—To commence on Saturday the 26th

January. dtf

The owners of the ship NEW-JERSEY from

Canton expect in a few days part of the

Cargo of that vessel in town,

—CONSISTING OF—

A general assortment of Silks & Sattins,

Nankens, White and Yellow,

Cassia

China Ware assorted

Bohea

Souchong

Hyson Skin

Young Hyson

Hyson, and

Imperial

For terms of sale—apply at the Stores of

Nicklin & Griffith,

Archibald McCall,

Wm. Read & Co.

George Plumsted, \$

dec 26

The Subscribers,

Have received by the Clothier from Liverpool

A CONSIGNMENT OF TEN CASES OF

Well Assorted Buttons,

About 500. sterling each Case, which they will

dispose of per package, on liberal terms.

Medford & Willis.

No. 78, North Front near Arch-street.

dec 26. \$

WANTED,

ABOUT fifty Casks of

Flag Annatto or Rocoa,

Apply as above. \$

dec 22

Nicklin & Griffith,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Sail Cloth by the bale or piece,

(No. 1 & 8)

One bale of seaming-twine

Copper in sheets, from 24 by 48 to 48 by 60

inches

Two tubs raised copper still bottoms

Queens' ware, assorted in crates

London porter in bottles, contained in casks

Empty port-wine bottles

Yellow ochre in casks

Cochineal in serons

Ludigo in do. & casks

35 cases and trunks of muslins, ginghams, lin-

ties, muslins and pullicat handkerchiefs, in

small assorted packages, calculated for the

Well-India market

12 trunks printed calicoes

4 bales calicoes, assorted

1 do. coarse woollens

Old Madeira wine

Sheathing paper

English nails in casks, assorted,

The Brig

AMAZON,

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

December 19. m.w.&f.t.f

Sales of valuable Property.

AGREEABLE to the last will and testament

of JOSEPH ANTHONY, senior, deceased,

will be sold at public sale, on Thursday, 14th Fe-

bruary, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Mer-

chants' Coffee House, in Second Street, the following

REAL ESTATES,

An elegant three story brick house, situated at

the north-east corner of Ninth and High streets,

twenty eight feet front, with three story brick

buildings, extending on Ninth Street, two hundred

feet to a 16 feet wide court, on which is erected

a brick stable and coach house, the whole finish-

ed in the best manner.

Also three Twenty-five feet Lots bounded by

Filbert and Ninth Street extending back from Fil-

bert Street seventy-five feet to the 26 feet Court

before mentioned with the privilege of the said

Court.

Also a Lot with the Buildings thereon erected

consisting of a New Four Story Brick Building on

the east end and a two Story Brick Building on the

well end situated in Water Street between Chesnut

and Market containing in breadth Twenty-three

feet and extending Eastward into the River Dela-

ware Two hundred and fifty feet bounded east-

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4.

The following is an extract from the answer of the Grand Jury of the district of Orangeburgh, state of South Carolina, to a charge lately delivered to the Grand Jurors of Beaufort and Orangeburgh, by Judge Grimké.

"WE well know the advantages resulting from a government so solemnly organized and so constitutionally administered as the one under which we live; and we should be ashamed to be ignorant of the necessity there is of supporting that government by all the means in our power. We are equally aware of the torrent of mischiefs, which would eventually overflow our community, were we to give the least nourishment to the principle, that the moment any of our fellow citizens are chosen to be our rulers, that we are to attribute to them improper or sinister views. Such a doctrine is only suited to the designing, the turbulent, the seditious; and to all those who by clogging the operations of government with to snatch from us that portion of political happiness which so eminently distinguished these United States. We are strangers to suspicions and jealousies of this kind, and ever desire to continue so, as long as the administration is placed in the hands of men, selected for their patriotism, their talents, their virtue, and their integrity.

Under these circumstances therefore, it is with a pride surpassed only by the sense of duty, which the particular situation of our country has given us, that we now embrace this opportunity of expressing in this public manner to our countrymen, our firm and unshaken attachment to the constitution and constituted authorities of the United States, and our unalterable determination to hand it down from ourselves, a choice and welcome inheritance to the rising generation, unimpaired by foreign influence and unfilled by Gallic violence. But with a determination and sentiments like these, we could not consistently omit coinciding with the President of the United States in the propriety and policy of his general political conduct, since he has been called to the chair of magistracy; and particularly in admiring the prudent, circumspect, judicious, and at the same time manly and dignified part he has taken in the course of our transactions with the French republic. A republic whose artifices, duplicity and intrigues have been so detected and disclosed to us by recent events and its injuries so severely felt by our citizens that we can scarcely doubt of a right and useful direction being at length given to the opinions of the community at large. After the unexampled moderation and patient forbearance of retaliating injuries, added to the equanimity of behaviour, as exemplified by the American government, we could scarcely believe a nation so rash and so insolent as to proceed further in this system of predatory warfare and cruelty. But notwithstanding this pacific policy, proceeding from a love of peace and the happiness of our community, must exalt suffering America in the eyes of an admiring world, particularly when accompanied with a firmness and fortitude of character; Yet, when the wickedness, ambition and folly of the French nation will carry her so far as to spurn with pointed insult and disdain the olive branch, which we kindly offered them through the medium of three of our most distinguished citizens; when in addition to their utter disregard to the solemn treaty, into which they had entered with us, they have picked themselves upon pouring with a lavish hand, the most daring Anathemas against our government; when they have added insult to insult, and heaped injury upon injury and then boastingly reminded us of HER PARTY IN OUR COUNTRY, and of the FATE WHICH AWAITS US if we refuse to pay the tribute of disgrace: It is then time, high time, for every citizen to gird on his sword and prepare for the event, and evince to the French republic, that as terrible, all glorious and immortal as the may appear in the arretries of her proud directory, and in her self-created consequence, that we value not her gaseous threats, that we calculate and rely upon that same spirit which animated our bosom in the last glorious revolutionary conflict, a spirit which a people are seldom strangers to in a country where a pure religion is the basis of morals and the foundation of good government.

Trusting to our own exertions and relying firmly on that providence, with whose dispensations we have been hitherto favored, we hope for a successful result. As to a perpetual alliance with any foreign nation, we most cordially deprecate and abhor it, as we have already experienced in some measure the woe of effects of a connexion of this kind. But if France is resolved to continue her hostile aggressions on our commerce, to plunder the property, and ill-treat the persons of our fellow-citizens, and thus force a war upon us against our consent; we trust that our government will immediately avail themselves of such temporary arrangements with Great-Britain or any other power, as may serve to annoy what we conceive the inveterate enemy of this, as well as of every regular government. We shall not be alarmed at any measure which may be necessary to insure the existence and safety of America. We are persuaded we cannot err, when we religiously adhere to the solemn vow made by our firmest patriots on the altar of our independence, sealed with the blood of some of our best citizens, to consider Great-Britain as we do the rest of mankind.

Enemies in war—in PEACE FRIENDS. But it is not a common mode of warfare in which we are now engaged with France; it is not a war *pro fide*, but a conflict between vice and virtue, fraud and integrity, violence and tranquillity, impiety and religion. THEIR ARMS WE DREAD NOT—

Their principles alone present the most formidable front to us—these same principles, which, by diffusing illumination as they have lately termed it among the unsuspecting, the innocent and the ignorant, have deprived them of that portion of happiness and comfort, which can alone proceed from a firm belief in the doctrines of christianity—principles which have called into existence a species of false philosophy, which first insults and then levels every institution, which can boast of its age and utility. A philosophy which has ruined and enslaved every nation, who have been weak enough to embrace it, and which if not checked by an unusual exertion of that sense of morality, for which the freemen of America have been distinguished, would shortly set us afloat on the tempestuous ocean of revolutions, civil dissensions, massacres and bloodshed, without chart or compass, and at length wreck our political liberties, our religious establishments, our municipal institutions, the fortunes of individuals, the charms of civilization, the harmony of society, and the peace of families on the rude and inhospitable shore of democratic violence. When consequences so hideous as these present themselves to our view, we are prepared to co-operate, heart and hand with the firmest patriots of our country, in repelling with a manly and becoming fortitude, principles so directly destructive of the happiness of any nation, and so obnoxious and detestable in the eyes of that God, to whose sacred precept we were early taught to bow down."

EXTRACT

From the Answer of the Grand Jury of Beaufort District.

"We cannot help mentioning with heartfelt gratitude and felicitations, that the unanimous WASHINGTON with so many of the aged fathers of our liberty and independence, with a noble and heroic animation, which bids defiance to time, with a love of country which nothing but death can conquer, are rushing forward to the standard of our country, ready to consecrate the remnant of their lives, in support of the rights and liberties of their fellow citizens. We see too, with a pleasure which no language can express, the same spirit quick as the electric flame pervade the bosom of the youth of every part of the United States, countenancing and urging them forward, to the frontiers of their native soil, with an undiminished ardor, panting after laurels in the field of battle.

We behold with sincere approbation and pleasure the rising navy of the United States, unquestionably, the most feasible and adequate measure of national security and defence.

We feel a peculiar pleasure in professing the harmony of our sentiments with that of your honor's in the measure of our late congress, in securing the rights of citizenship by the alien bill, and the dignity and character of our government and its members by the *sedition act*. In fine, we feel ready by our example, to diffuse the laudable spirit and determination of repelling the abominable principles of French politics, and the horrible doctrine of atheism. By prostrating ourselves this day before the altars of our religion, and our liberties, and in the all seeing eye of Heaven make a solemn vow to defend with our lives and our interests, our religion and our country.

It is with pleasure that we observe and feel our emancipation from the treaty of alliance with France, it is an event we trust, that will ever afford to our minds sentiments of esteem for the majority in the Congress, and the most unaffected joy at the recollection of that happy event."

Being informed that some Jacobin Member of the House of Representatives has taken the letter of Coolbach from the files of the House, it is thought proper to re-publish it in the same manner as it appeared in this paper a few days ago.

Sunday Evening September 13th 1793
Smithfield

DEAR SIR

Moses Chambers Esqre Agreeable to his Promise—to you—Called at my house in his Way home but unluckily for me I was Not at home until this Evening, and to my great Surprise he Informed me that my friends was In Confusion In Easton; with Respect to my Conduct with the Democratic Party I Saw by your Letters to my Friend Shrawder that there was a Dissatisfaction In Easton with my friends by Keeping too much Company with the Jacobins but thought It was Intirely Removd since I had the Pleasure of Seeing Mr. A. Patterson Elqr but at the Late house I am informed by my friend Chambers that all is Left for me to Due is to openly to Declare my Sentaments to the meeting at traxlers which Puts me to Considerable trouble but I am willing to Due any thing to Satisfy my friends a Report has been Spread that I have been Represented in your Borough by Mr. Horn as being in a Secret understanding with Each other Now I will Appeal to him if we Ever Engaged to Each other on any Score with Respect to alxions Mr Sitgreaves was talked of It is true between us and then we was as wide a apart in Comparifon as from here to the atlantick ocean—all this said at my house but nothing In Easton were I was Seperated how Can you Suspect a man that has been Ever faithful to my trust and a Sincer Lover of our Constitution and most Solomly Declare that I am under No obligation to the other Party what Ever I have been told that the other Party had Carryd me as one of the Representatives at these meeting the Sincerity of that meeting I Doubting will make Its appearance in the Sequel Mr Rofs called on me on his way home and I told him as well as my Cabin would admit of which I thought was my Duty—but if he was a Commit-

to wait on me he Certainly Did Not Execute his mission or that I took him of S. obtrusly that he only advanced as far as Congress I Verry frankly told him that I was for Chapman and the second would be some federal Carrektor I think this is tantamount to what Pufed and futher they Never asked me for my Intell but to Come to the matter in hand Can any man Sopose for a moment that a man that has been so much attached to our federal government would Change Sides at this Day when I am afraid all the Jacobins will have to Come over Er long I Changling all the would that Ever herd me use Longgagge that Denoted any thing Like a Democrat as they, are called Bearer Mr Heaton is my Neighbour a good federal man Please to Inform him what you have Done at your meeting I shall

be of the Paper I am Sir Yours

JNO COOLBAUGH

JOHN AMDT Esqu

From Porcupine's Gazette.

Sedition Poles.

The following account of the destruction of Sedition Poles is curious and interesting.—It is only to be lamented that there are few Philip Strubings in the country.

READING, January 26.

SEDITION POLES.

MR. JUNG MANN.

YOU have undoubtedly heard that an association was formed last court, and signed by sixteen persons, who voluntarily offered to go under my command and destroy the sedition poles at that time standing within the county of Berks. The day on which they were to assemble was Tuesday the 15th day of January instant.—Four of the gentlemen were unavoidably excused from attending.—None of the rest appeared except Robert A. Farmer, Messrs. Michael Ege and John Palmer. Why the remaining nine did not come I am at a loss to conjecture, neither do I know to what motive I am to attribute their non compliance. With the above named gentlemen I set off on the day appointed from Hamburg, to the house of Isaac Wetzstein's about fifteen miles off, where a pole had been erected, being accompanied by Mr. Joseph Old, who had not signed the association paper at all, and Necho Allen, my axeman. When arrived within one hundred yards of Wetzstein's house, I ordered my men to halt and examine their pistols, having been previously informed that an armed force were collecting to oppose us. I then ordered my men to hang their swords to their wrists, and pistols in hand, rode on in full gallop to the house and immediately surrounded the pole; enquired for the landlord—his wife and two men in the house replied, he was a small distance from the house cutting saw-logs—I left three men to guard the axeman and pole and went with Mr. Old to the place, where, when I was near, called Wetzstein by name, he answered, and on being told for what purpose I was come and if he wished to defend his pole, now was the time to do it, replied; "You are welcome to cut it down, I had no hand in it, and desired the people not to erect it on my land." He then went with us to the house where my men had remained in the situation I left them. I then ordered my axeman to begin, and as soon as the seventeenth stroke of the axe was applied to this emblem of sedition, down it fell. It broke in two parts by the fall and we cut it in another. We then went to a neighbouring tavern, and took some refreshment, and proceeded against a pole at the house of John Weaver, about sixteen miles from thence. We put up that night at the house of Mr. Jeremiah Read, about three miles from Weaver's, (we could very easily have cut down the pole that night, but we scorned it, preferring day light). At ten o'clock at night, a gentleman came on purpose to inform us, that an armed force was collecting, and that Weaver was sending out every horse in his stable for the purpose of assembling them. But to return, next morning at day light, we saddled our horses and proceeded to the pole—as soon as we came within a quarter of a mile of it, a shot was fired at us, the ball flew over our heads—I dispatched two men in the woods in the direction from whence the shot came, but they could not find any body, as the person had concealed himself.

A few yards farther another gun was fired, but as the whistling of the bullet was not heard we concluded it to be the alarm gun. We went on to the house, where there were about forty men armed with rifles, we having our pistols in our hand. I asked for John Weaver—Answer: He is not at home. I then asked what the intention of this pole was, and insisted on not being trifled with, (as they attempted to jest with me.) I ordered my axeman to the pole;—he was loosening the iron from it (it being surrounded with iron and driven full of spikes; in order to prevent cutting it) when I saw with my own eyes about twenty rifles levelled at him—two men were on their knees behind the barn, about 100 yards from the house aiming at him, and behind a stone fence, and out of the windows of the second story of the house, rifles were also pointed at him—finally when they found they could not intimidate us, a few of them came to me and said: "Major Strubing, you surely will not cut down that pole. Look at the flag ornamented with fourteen stars and the motto LIBERTY underneath." I looked at it and found it to be so, and requested them to collect their people around me—when they came I put the following questions to them: Did you erect this pole in support or in defence of Government? Answer in support of it. Will you be obedient to that government? Yes. Will you submit to the new direct tax, and suffer your efforts to measure your houses? Answer unanimously, Yes. Well then your pole may stand, and you give three cheers for government—which they did. At-

CAUTION.

WHEREAS Mary Pawling, widow of Walter Mortly, afterwards wife to John Siffons, at present the subscriber's wife, did on the 17th Nov. in the evening my being absent, with the assistance of her son, take all the furniture from the room where we lived, and has put them in some place where I cannot find them, except one bed, bureau and a few small trifles not worth to fillings has been delivered me since.—This is therefore to forbid any person whatever in the country or in the town not to employ her nor harbor or assist her, nor to give her any credit whatever: and all persons I do forbid from keeping the remainder of my furniture from me, as I am determined to prosecute those who may harbor her or my goods, that she or others might have given to keep. My reason not for advertising sooner is, I had the misfortune of breaking my leg the 13th December. This is the third husband she has got off in a similar way.

THOMAS BERRIPO.

Dec. 14, 1798.

Alexander J. Miller,

No. 64, SOUTH FRONT-STREET.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

By the ATLANTIC, capt. READ, arrived at

NEW-YORK, from MADRAS,

THE FOLLOWING

WHITE GOODS,

Which will be ready for sale on Monday next,

—viz—

Gauzees

Alliabal Baftas

Tandah Coffies

Fine Long Cloths

Moories and Short Cloths.

Feb 1

Insurance Company of the State of Penn-

sylvania.

February 1, 1799.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of seventy-four dollars on each share of the Stock of this company for the last six months which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 10th instant.

JAMES S. COX, President.

Feb 1

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby requested not to trust my way Sarah Fife, from this date, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

WILLIAM FISS.

Jan 31.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1799.

LETTERS for the British Packet, for Falmouth, (England) will be received at this office, until Tuesday the 5th February, at 12 o'clock, noon. N. B. The inland postage to New-York, must be paid at this office.

ANY Persons wanting passage to France, can obtain it in the Swedish Bark Neptune, Daniel Jaderbom, master, lying at New-York, by applying to Mr. Letombe, or to Richard Soderstrom, Consul General of Sweden, in this city.

Jan. 24

BOARDING.

TWO orderly Gentlemen may be accommodated with genteel boarding and lodging in a private family (pleasantly situated) near to Market and Third-streets, by applying for Q. C. at the office of this paper.

Feb. 2.

Richard Bayley & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that the Retail Business carried on by them at their Store, No. 136, Market-street, will in future be carried on by Mr. Wm. BONNAR, whom they beg leave to recommend to the favor of their friends and the public.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the above firm and those to whom they are indebted, will please to apply to JOHN WHITESIDES & Co. or the settlement of their respective accounts, who are duly empowered for that purpose.

Richard Bayley & Co.

WILLIAM BONNAR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that the above Store will be opened by him on Monday the 4th of February next, with an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he flatters himself will meet the approbation of those who honor him with their favor.

Jan. 20.

To be Sold, or Let

ON GROUND RENT, FOREVER.

A NUMBER of very handsome Building Lots, on the South side of Arch-street, near Ninth street, and on Ninth-street, between Arch and Race-streets.

ALSO.

A few Lots of four acres each; on a high, dry, and elegant situation, within three miles from the city—Enquire at No. 218 Arch-street.

Jan. 30.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

John & James Poultney,

BEING dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers; and those having demands to present their accounts for settlement.

JOHN POULTNEY,

JAMES POULTNEY,

18 mo 30

w&trf

THE Book for Subscriptions to the Company for erecting a permanent Bridge over the river Schuylkill, at, or near the City of Philadelphia, continues open at the house of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 13, Church Alley.

January 8, 1799.

JOHN MILLER, junr.

HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 8, CHESTNUT,

To the Free Store Building, in Dock, near

Third-street.

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,

300 Bals of Bengal Goods;

CONSISTING OF

COSSAS

Mamoodies

Hunhums

Taffates

Striped Doreas

Calicoes

Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Also a large assortment of

Madras Handkerchiefs,

of various descriptions.

January 1

18wtf

THE Patrons of the WEEKLY MAGAZINE, lately published by Mr. James Watters, and the public, are respectfully informed, that it is intended to re-commence the publication of it in a short time. The present proprietor having obtained the assent of Mrs. Watters, (the late Editor's mother) and purchased from her all the numbers on hand, informs the former subscribers to that work, that those numbers published by Mr. Watters which remain to be delivered, shall shortly be sent to them with the Index and Appendix to the second volume, which is also nearly ready for delivery to those who take the work in volumes.

The present proprietor assures the public that the work shall be conducted on the same principles, and upon the same terms that it was by the former editor; and that no exertion shall be spared to render it worthy of the public regard, he confidently hopes the same liberality which heretofore countenanced, will still continue to support it.

Subscriptions, upon the original terms will be received by the principal Book-sellers. February 2.

NOTICE.

Is given to all those indebted to the firms of Jackson & Evens, John B. Evens, & Co. Evens & Bullock, Whitton, Evens & Co. and John B. Evens.

THAT the Subscriber is fully authorized to adj. and settle the affairs of those concerns; and that suits will be indiscriminately commenced on all accounts that remain unpaid on the 20th day of March next.

John B. Evens,

No. 119, South Third-street.

Feb 2

cod6w

Two Dollars Reward.

ELOPED on the 12th instant, an indentured Black Lad, named James Matthews, between 16 and 17 years old, and has 4 years to serve, his time was lately purchased of Micajah Churchman, of Cecil County, Maryland:—He is about 5 feet 3 inches high, of gum countenance, has a remarkably flat large nose, wide mouth and thick lips; had on a blue coating jacket with a scarlet collar, a drab color waistcoat blue coating trowsers, yarn stockings, a good pair of shoes tied with leather strings, and a round black hat.

It is suspected that he is either harbored by his mother Katharine Sands, a black woman who lives in an alley between 6th and 7th, Cherry and Race-streets, or is loitering about WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

The above reward will be given for bringing him before the Mayor of this City, or for securing him in any jail.

Housekeepers, Masters of Vessels and others are forbid harboring or employing him.

EDWARD DUNANT.

No. 35, Union-street.

Jan 22

qd3t

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE.

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURR FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a precious trading floor under cover, a granary, two Drovers' houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses a Smoke house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loam.—The whole will be sold together or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep &c. will also be disposed of. For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, Junr.

December 12.

City Commissioners Office.

January 8th, 1799.

THE following arrangement was made by the Board, for the more effectual cleaning of the City; each Commissioner to superintend a district,—viz.

No. 1. Nicholas Hicks, from the North side of Vine-street, to the South side of Mulberry-street.

2. Hugh Roberts, from the South side of Mulberry-street to the South side of Chestnut-street.

3. Joseph Claypoole, from the South side of Chestnut-street to the North side of Spruce street.

4. Isaac Jones, from the North side of Spruce street to the South side of Cedar-street.

Note.—When any of the public Pumps are out of order to the Southward of High-street—application may be made to Thomas Dixey in 5th near Cedar-street, or Godfrey Gebler in 4th between Walnut and Chestnut-streets. And for the Northern part of the city to Dixey and Dehaven, in 8th street, between Sassafras and Vine-streets.

Meetings of the Commissioners are as usual, every Tuesday evening, at 3 o'clock, at the Old Court-House.

Jan. 19.

ALL PERSONS,

INDEBTED to the Estate of ABRAHAM DICKS, Esq. late Sheriff of the County of Delaware, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have demands against said Estate to authenticate and present them for settlement. Also, all those who have deposited writings with said deceased to apply for them to WILLIAM PENNOCK, Adm'r. Springfield, Delaware county, }

Jan. 8

18wtf,

ABNER BRIGGS,

Of the City of Philadelphia,

STOREKEEPER,

HAVING assigned over all his effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of all his creditors—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, that they are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to either of the assignees; in failure whereof, legal measures will be taken for the recovery of such debts, as are not discharged without further delay.

GEORGE PENNOCK,

WILLIAM FRENCH.

January 3

wed.&fr.6w

ter a little time we went off, and being about 100 yards from the house, some of them ran after us and requested we would return, for they would give us a salute with their rifles—We did accordingly, and arranging themselves in a line, I asked who should command them? *Answr, you Sir if you please*—then placing my horse on the right wing, I commanded them—they gave us two salutes and three cheers—and then we returned to Mr. Read's tavern to breakfast.

Thus you see, Mr. Jungman, we came off with honor to ourselves, having made those people declare they would support their government. I had three men with me, who never saw danger, viz. Messrs Old, Palmer and my Axeman, Necho Allen, and I declare upon my honor, they behaved with firmness and courage. There is also a pole erected in Greenwich township, the supporters of which had sent me word that they would shoot me off my white horse were I to approach within 5 miles from the place. Consider, Sir, what cowardly miscreants they must be—We, being but five, and they near a hundred in number, who would shoot at us from behind trees—do think of their cowardly greatness! being so few in number, we gave up the design; but I solemnly declare that if I had one hundred horse equal to the five I had, I will engage two hundred of those Greenwich fellows, and then I will try whether their pole shall come down or stand.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
PHILIP STRUBING.

[And when the people of the country found that the time was elapsed in which they were promised to have the Sedition Bill, Stamp Act, and Assessed Taxes repealed, they gathered themselves together to their leaders and laid unto them: Up, make us poles, for we do not know, what has become of our prophets, they have forsaken us—And lo! they erected poles; and worshipped them, and said: These are thy guides, O Israel! which brought you liberty. And they rose up, early in the mornings, and offered burnt offerings, and brought peace-offerings; and the people fat down to drink, and rose up to play—but O Israel! thy joy will be turned into sorrow, the laws you endeavor to oppose will stand and be in force while there is a cause for them, and ye, who will oppose the execution of those laws, will bring the strong arm of the government of the Union upon them, and those opposers of the just measures of the Federal Government will shortly be brought to justice—their existence can be of no longer duration than of a madman who deliriously himself by running his head against a rock or stone-wall—therefore take warning, and consider calmly; "That there is no power but of God: the powers that be, are ordained of God. Whosoever therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation; For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Wilt thou then not be afraid of the power? Do what is good, and thou shalt have praise of the same: For he is the minister of God to thee for good. But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid: for he beareth not the sword in vain: for he is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doth evil. Wherefore ye must needs be subject, not only for wrath, but also for conscience sake. For this cause pay you tribute also: for they are God's ministers, attended continually upon this very thing. Render therefore to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; custom, to whom custom; fear to whom fear, honour, to whom honour."]

For Sale by the Subscriber,
No. 145, Market Street,
Very low for Cash, or a short Credit,
The remaining stock of the late House of
TODD & MOTT,
Cloths, Kerseymeres, a few printed
Cottons,
Printed handkerchiefs and flannels
Printed dimities
Hosiery, threads, twist and sewing silks
A small amount of hardware,
WILLIAM MOTT, Agent
for the assignees of Todd & Mott, to
Whom all persons indebted to that concern, are
requested to make immediate payment.

W. MOTT,
Having commenced business in the Commission
line, his store is now open for the reception of
Dry Goods of all descriptions.
Philadelphia, February 4, 1799.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any demands against the
Estate of the late JAMES WILSON, Esq. are
desired to present their accounts, properly authenti-
cated, to either of the subscribers. The creditors
whose debts are secured by mortgage, are particu-
larly requested to present their accounts, as soon as
convenient, in order to enable the subscribers to
make a statement of the situation of the property.
A meeting of the creditors is requested on Mon-
day the 17th of March, at 7 o'clock in the evening
at the City Tavern.
Bird Wilson
William Nichols
John Adlum
Administrators.
Feb 4

FOR SALE,
A Small Plantation,
Of about 116 acres, whereof 34 acres are under
Clover of one and two years, including an
orchard of ten acres; 26 acres of excellent bottom
and upland watered meadow, and about 25 acres
of wood land. The remainder is now under the
plough, 10 acres of which are in the best order to
receive grass next spring.
It is situated in the Manor of Moreland, Mont-
gomery county, and distant 14 miles from Phila-
delphia.
The improvements are a stone Dwelling-House,
Kitchen and pump; a stone Spring-House, and
Wash-House; a stone Corners House; a large
stone Barn and many other useful buildings, and
a good Garden fence round with hedges.
For further particulars apply to
P. THOMPSON, Conveyancer,
No. 43, Mulberry Street.
B. BONSALE, Dock Street, or
J. SAUMON, on the Premises.
Feb 4

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4.

TO CURTIUS.

No. I.

A few words with you, most potential
Curtius. Your specious address to General
Marshall, re-published in the Gazette, has
brought your assumed name into public no-
tice; no doubt the same means would sink
your real one, into general contempt. There-
fore be prudent, as you appear timid; and
continue to foster by concealment, that
which could only give disgust if known.
Doubtless you think you have made a bril-
liant display of talents; when the circum-
stances most conspicuous, is but the semblance
of them. You present to our view, a thin
meteor, the substance of which is consumed
in its own vapor. An activity of thought,
distrust of judgment. One acknowledgment
however I will no longer withhold from Cur-
tius; he is a violent party writer; and with
a violent party, the writings of Curtius will
find credit. This is the utmost that can be
expected. Yet I would not be understood to
deny, to Curtius, the possession of genius;
if genius can consist in the noisy explosion
of misapprehensions. I had purposed to say
something, particularly of these publications,
but I have been nearly misled by this will o'
the wisp.

With the faction opposed to the govern-
ment of the United States, the letters of
Curtius, will receive honorable mention;
because among many motives with the author
they will observe one to serve themselves.
On the other side, Curtius, although you
meant to be offensive, you will obtain an easy
pardon; because your efforts, however ar-
duous or inflated, will sink exhausted on it-
self. Your arrows have leaden points; it is
true, their direction shows the archer's aim,
but they have not vigor to reach the object.

Yet hear me, Curtius! it is not to defend
the man whom you, under a mask, have as-
sailed, that I now address you: He needs
not my defence; and well you ought to know
as you profess to know him, that, "his
splendid talents, and amiable private charac-
ter" are a monument, opposed to the language
which, with malice half concealed you
tell. Therefore, when I take notice of things
which you have said of him, it is to illu-
strate your character, not to defend him. He
will pardon me for being obliged to use his
name; a liberty for which I have not ob-
tained permission; and which I would not
take, could I without it, completely attain
my end. And that is, in few words Curtius,
to expose the blindness of your zeal, the
weakness of your judgment, the activity of
your envy, and the rancor of your heart.
To shew in fine, that you are a vain pre-
tender to private virtue, and to public spirit.

Personally I cannot know you; as un-
questionably you are a Virginian, and we
have never met. But your own pencil has
traced your character with various lights
and shades; yes, you have drawn yourself,
and I have only to copy the portrait, and
study your physiognomy.
You are a young man without experience,
without advice, without morals, and with-
out fame. By an adventure, bold in your
own estimation, you calculated on gain;
you held loss at defiance. Thus stood the
stake, and you, like a swindling gambler,
played the odd trick, of nothing, for some-
thing. Yes, you were sure at least of being
carried by your faction: Since no means to
serve them, can be so nauseous as to disgust,
or so mean as to be despised.

It would seem, that nature, in her bounty,
has given you parts, which fortune, of her
malice, has enabled you to enlarge, and aug-
ment, by an education, in which the good
has been perverted, and the useful rendered
pernicious. This in effect we have from un-
der your own hand, and I challenge you to
deny it.

Yes, Curtius, such is the impression you
have made of yourself.

Had wisdom precluded over your tuition,
had truth been impressed on your mind, had
justice been planted in your heart, and had
reason formed your judgment; you would
have been an ornament to society. But,
alas! poor Curtius! how has every thing in
you, which was at first so fair and promising,
been marred, poisoned, ruined! A mind,
which might have been formed to radiate a
Senate, and perfect a system; is now, the
source of a fanatical gloom, and the influ-
ment of a tormenting phrenzy. A talent,
which might have assisted in rearing up, and
beautifying this goodly fabric of union; is
now, the harsh and grating engine of dis-
cord. A genius, that might exultingly
have shewn the fair and genuine features
of republican government, and the liberal
service which the good citizen feels in obedi-
ence to the laws of his own making; is
now, the magic prism, which in form reflects
a fantastic image of liberty against law,
smothered in her own robes of anarchy, in-
furrection and blood. Such is the melan-
choly difference between what nature made
Curtius, and what he has made himself.

The name of Curtius recalled to my mind,
a character of singular fame; and I expected
to find in your writings, something origi-
nal, genuine, and elegant. But with mortifi-
cation I own my disappointment.
You set out in the old cant: With a little
difference of style, your ideas are those of
all the anti-federal, jacobin, or democrat
writers, in the United States. But whoever
expects to find in them the traces of a
reasonable judgment, or a well regulated
moral faculty will forever be deceived. As
well might we expect to find the first in the
rapidity of a lunatic, or the last, in the fol-
lowing of a Hottentot.

In the ravings of Curtius, only hear what
he says of "exclusive federalists." Do you

Curlius, want to be thought a federalist,
you must reform; you must become a rea-
sonable man; cease to make groundless
charges against your betters; do not hold
it criminal for an American citizen to be ex-
clusively attached to his own country and
government: admit that a majority may be
right, and a minority wrong; allow that the
administration may be honest, although it
should sometimes err. Scrutinize that ad-
ministration as much as you please; but con-
fine yourself to truth. Shew some judg-
ment in your animadversions, and banish
not justice from your decisions. You will
find some things to censure, but many more
to applaud. Respect the majesty of the
people in their constituted authorities, and
in their laws. Do these things Curtius, and
"bringing fruits meet for repentance" and
become a federalist.

At present I must assure you, that few
sinners have a weaker claim. Neither rea-
son, truth, nor decency to recommend you.
As you are young, it is hoped you are not
incorrigible; and upon the christian prin-
ciple that an excess of guilt, is the harbinger
of repentance, there is much hope of you.
You may yet possess a germ that will
regenerate the mass. It is necessary that
your enormities should be brought to
light, and let before your eyes. Be patient,
and I will endeavor to render you this ser-
vice.

See here Curtius—"They demonstrate
their federalism by a fervent attachment to
the administration." Were I your apolo-
gist I would ascribe your use of these words
to your want of suitable ideas: since exam-
ples are not wanting of animals, that speak
without meaning, there is no inconsistency
in supposing that you may. A firm, digni-
fied, and manly support, by fact and argu-
ment, of an administration on which the
peace and prosperity of the Union depends,
attacked as it is, by secret machinations,
foul calumnies, or open force; and as I
might say, a thousand Curtius's, is, in the
language of this courteous republican, "a
fervent attachment."

But Curtius, here is another of your mis-
prisions; "By a rancorous persecution of
every enlightened republican." Here per-
mit me to ask you, what enlightened republi-
can has been persecuted? and by whom?
name me one if you can. Shew that any
one connected with the government, has
been his persecutor. I will admit that the
base hypocrisy, and pernicious projects, of
some pretended republicans have been ex-
posed by letters intercepted, or well timed pub-
lications. Do you call this persecution? Their
crimes, however, remain yet unpunished.
They, in the peaceful enjoyment of their li-
berty and ease. Is this persecution? Is it
for this you complain? Do these make up
your list of persecuted republicans? A bril-
liant, though short list indeed! As you have
not mentioned one by name, notwithstanding
you say every one; and since, was I to
supply your omission, only with a few names,
their crimes would be enormous. Better!
better far! that the list remains a blank,
and their names sink into oblivion.

In this respect I approve of your caution.
It comprehends your friends as well as your-
self.

There is one thing of which I must apprise
Curtius. I shall have frequent occasion to
impeach him of injustice to an individual,
and of high crimes against the public. But
when I do so, I shall shew the fact.

HORATIUS.

December 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,

PRESIDENT of the United States of America.
To all to whom these presents shall come,
GREETING:

WHEREAS a treaty was made on the
second day of October in the year of our
Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety
eight, near Tellico, on Cherokee ground,
within the United States, by and between
the United States of America, represented
by George Walton and Thomas Butler,
Esquires, Commissioners duly appointed for
that purpose, and the Cherokee nation of
Indians represented by the Chiefs and War-
riors whose names are thereunto subscribed:
Which treaty is in the words following:

Articles of a treaty between the United States
of America and the Cherokee Indians.

WHEREAS the treaty made and concluded
on Holston River, on the second day of July,
in the year one thousand seven hundred and
ninety-one, between the United States of
America, and the Cherokee nation of In-
dians, had not been carried into execution,
for some time thereafter, by reason of some
misunderstandings which had arisen: And
whereas, in order to remove such misunder-
standings, and to provide for carrying the
said treaty into effect, and for re-establish-
ing more fully the peace and friendship be-
tween the parties, another treaty was held,
made and concluded by and between them,
at Philadelphia, the twenty-sixth day of
June, in the year one thousand seven hun-
dred and ninety-four: In which, among
other things, it was stipulated, that the
boundaries mentioned in the fourth article
of the said treaty of Holston, should be ac-
tually ascertained and marked, in the man-
ner prescribed by the said article, whenever
the Cherokee nation should have ninety days
notice of the time and place at which the
Commissioners of the United States intended
to commence their operation: And whereas
further delays in carrying the said fourth
article in complete effect did take place, so
that the boundaries mentioned and described
therein, were not regularly ascertained and
marked, until the latter part of the year, one
thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven:
before which time, and for want of knowing
the direct course of the said boundary, divers
settlements were made, by divers citizens
of the United States, upon the Indian lands
over and beyond the boundaries so mention-
ed and described in the said article, and con-
trary to the intention of the said treaties:
but which settlers were removed from the
said Indian lands, by authority of the United
States, as soon after the boundaries had been
so lawfully ascertained and marked as the

nature of the case had admitted: And
whereas for the purpose of doing justice to
the Cherokee nation of Indians, and remedy-
ing inconveniences arising to citizens of the
United States from the adjustment of the
boundary line between the lands of the
Cherokees and those of the United States,
or the citizens thereof, or from any other
cause in relation to the Cherokees; and in
order to promote the interests and safety of
the said states, and the citizens thereof, the
President of the United States, by and with
the advice and consent of the Senate thereof,
hath appointed George Walton of Georgia,
and the President of the United States hath
also appointed Lieutenant Colonel Thomas
Butler, commanding the troops of the Uni-
ted States in the state of Tennessee, to be
Commissioners for the purpose aforesaid:
And who, on the part of the United States,
and the Cherokee nation, by the undersigned
Chiefs and Warriors, representing the said
nation, have agreed to the following articles,
namely:

Article 1st.

The peace and friendship, subsisting be-
tween the United States and the Cherokee
people, are hereby renewed, continued and
declared perpetual.

Article 2d.

The treaties subsisting between the pre-
sent contracting parties, and acknowledged
to be of full and operating force; together
with the construction and usage under their
respective articles, and so to continue.

Article 3d.

The limits and boundaries of the Chero-
kee nations, as stipulated and marked by the
existing treaties between the parties, shall
be and remain the same, where not altered
by the present treaty.

Article 4th.

In acknowledgement for the protection of
the United States, and for the considerations
herein after expressed and contained, the
Cherokee nation agree, and do hereby relin-
quish and cede to the United States, all the
lands within the following points and lines,
viz. From a point on the Tennessee river,
below Tellico Block House, called the Wild-
cat Rock, in a direct line to the Militia
Spring, near the Maryville road leading
from Tellico. From the said spring to the
Chill-Howie mountain, by a line so to be
run as will leave all the farms, on Nine-
mile creek to the northward and eastward of
it; and to be continued along Chillhowie
mountain, until it strikes Hawkins's line.
Thence along the said line to the great Iron
mountain; and from the top of which a
line to be continued in a southeasterly
course to where the most southwardly branch
of Little river crosses the divisional line to
Tugolve river: From the place of beginning,
the Wild-cat Rock, down the northeast mar-
gin of the Tennessee river (not including is-
lands) to a point or place one mile above
the junction of that river with the Clinch,
and from thence by a line to be drawn in a
right angle, until it intersects Hawkins's
line leading from Clinch. Thence down the
said line to the river Clinch, thence up the
said river to its junction with Emmer's river;
and thence up Emmer's river to the foot
of Cumberland mountain. From thence
a line to be drawn, northeasterly, along
the foot of the mountain, until it intersects
with Campbells line.

Article 5th.

To prevent all future misunderstanding about
the line described in the foregoing arti-
cle, two commissioners shall be appointed
to superintend the running and marking the
same, where not ascertained by the rivers,
immediately after signing this treaty; one
to be appointed by the commissioners of the
United States, and the other by the Chero-
kee nation; and who shall cause three maps
or charts thereof to be made out; one
whereof shall be transmitted and deposited
in the war office of the United States; an-
other with the executive of the state of
Tennessee, and the third with the Cherokee
nation, which said line shall form a part of
the boundary between the United States and
the Cherokee nation.

Article 6th.

In consideration of the relinquishment and
cession hereby made, the United States upon
signing the present treaty, shall cause to be
delivered to the Cherokees, goods, wares and
merchandise, to the amount of 5000 dollars,
and shall cause to be delivered, annually,
other goods, to the amount of one thousand
dollars, in addition to the annuity already
provided for; and will continue the guaran-
tee of the remainder of their country forever,
as made and contained in former treaties.

Article 7th.

The Cherokee nation agree, that the Ken-
tucky road, running between the Cumber-
land mountain and the Cumberland river,
where the same shall pass through the Indian
land shall be an open and free road for the
use of the citizens of the United States, in the
like manner as the road from the Southwest
point to Cumberland river. In considerati-
on of which it is hereby agreed on the part
of the United States, that until settlements
shall make it improper, the Cherokee hun-
ters shall be at liberty to hunt and take game
upon the lands relinquished and ceded by this
treaty.

Article 8th.

Due notice shall be given to the principal
towns of the Cherokees, of the time propos-
ed for delivering the annual stipends; and
sufficient supplies of provisions shall be fur-
nished, by and at the expense of the United
States, to subsist such reasonable number
that may be sent, or shall attend to receive
them during a reasonable time.

Article 9th.

It is mutually agreed between the parties,
that horses stolen and not returned within
ninety days, shall be paid for at the rate of
sixty dollars each: if stolen by a white man,
citizen of the United States, the Indian pro-
prietor shall be paid in cash; and if stolen by
an Indian from a citizen, to be deducted as
expressed in the fourth article of the treaty
of Philadelphia. This article shall have retro-
spect to the commencement of the first con-
ferences at this place in the present year,
and no further. And all animosities, ag-
gressions, thefts, and plunderings, prior to

that day shall cease, and be no longer re-
membered or demanded on either side.

Article 10th.

The Cherokee nation agree, that the agent
who shall be appointed to reside among them
from time to time, shall have a sufficient
piece of ground allotted for his temporary
use.

And lastly, This treaty, and the several
articles it contains, shall be considered as ad-
ditional to, and forming a part of, treaties
already subsisting between the United States
and the Cherokee nation, and shall be carried
into effect on both sides, with all good faith
as soon as the same shall be approved and ra-
tified by the President of the United States,
and the Senate thereof.

IN WITNESS of all and every thing here-
in determined, between the United
States of America, and the whole Chero-
kee nation, the parties hereto set
their hands and seals, in the Council
House, near Tellico, on Cherokee
ground, and within the United States,
this second day of October, in the year
one thousand seven hundred and ninety-
eight, and in the twenty-third year of
the Independence and Sovereignty of the
United States.

Thomas Butler,	(L. S.)
George Walton,	(L. S.)
Nemtuah, or Bloody Fellow,	x (L. S.)
Offiah,	x (L. S.)
Jaunee or John,	x (L. S.)
Oortlohtch,	x (L. S.)
Chokonnistaller or Stallion,	x (L. S.)
Noot-hoietah,	x (L. S.)
Kunnateeah or Rising Fawn,	x (L. S.)
Utturah or Skin Warm,	x (L. S.)
Wee, lee or Will,	x (L. S.)
Oolafoteh,	x (L. S.)
Florene,	x (L. S.)
Jounatteekee or Little John,	x (L. S.)
Oonataktoteeh,	x (L. S.)
Kanowitsee or Broom,	x (L. S.)
Yonah Ooolah Bear at home,	x (L. S.)
Tunkalee or Thick Legs,	x (L. S.)
Oorkullauke,	x (L. S.)
Kumamah or Butterfly,	x (L. S.)
Chattakuteeh,	x (L. S.)
Kanitta or Little Turkey,	x (L. S.)
Ketegikie,	x (L. S.)
Tauguuttee or the Glass,	x (L. S.)
Cheguilatague,	x (L. S.)
Salleekookoo olah,	x (L. S.)
Tallo turkee,	x (L. S.)
Chellokee,	x (L. S.)
Turkegatee or Long Fellow,	x (L. S.)
Neekanneah or Woman holder,	x (L. S.)
Kullateeh,	x (L. S.)
Keetakeurkah or Prince,	x (L. S.)
Charley,	x (L. S.)
Akoooh,	x (L. S.)
Sawanooh,	x (L. S.)
Yonah Equah or Big Bear,	x (L. S.)
Keenahkunnah,	x (L. S.)
Ka, wee, foola, kkee,	x (L. S.)
Teekakalohnah,	x (L. S.)
Ookuleteer or John Taylor,	x (L. S.)
Chochee Chee,	x (L. S.)

WITNESSES.

Elisha J. Hall, Sec'y of the commis- sion	(L. S.)
Silas Dinsmoor, agent to the Chero- kees	(L. S.)
John W. Hooker, U. S. Factor	(L. S.)
Edward Butler, capt. commanding at Tellico	(L. S.)
Robert Purdy, lieut. 4th U. S. reg't	(L. S.)
Ludwell Grymes,	(L. S.)
John McDonald,	(L. S.)
Daniel Rofs,	(L. S.)
Matthew Wallace, Esquire	(L. S.)
Samuel Hanley,	(L. S.)
Michael McKinley,	(L. S.)
Charles Hicks, interpreter	(L. S.)
James Caze, interpreter	(L. S.)
John Thompson,	(L. S.)

NOW BE IT KNOWN, That I JOHN
ADAMS, President of the United States
of America, having seen and considered the
said Treaty, do by and with the advice and
consent of the Senate, accept, confirm and
ratify the same, and every clause and arti-
cle thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I the said
JOHN ADAMS, President of the
United States of America, have cau-
sed the Seal of the United States to be
hereunto affixed, and signed the
same with my hand at Philadelphia
the Thirtieth day of January in the
year of our Lord one thousand seven
hundred and ninety-nine, and of
the Independence of the United
States of America the twenty third.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the President,

TIMOTHY PICKERING,

Secretary of State.

Information for Merchants and Seamen of
the United States.

In December last, by order of the Presi-
dent of the United States, letters, under
date of December 15th, 1798, were dispatched
to Fulwar Skipwith, then our Consul Ge-
neral in France; Joseph Fenwick, Consul at
Bordeaux; Nathaniel Cutting, at Havre,
and William Vans, at Morlaix; directing
them severally no longer to exercise their re-
spective functions for and in behalf of the
United States.

The whole consular authority for the Uni-
ted States in France, is now vested in the
three gentlemen whose names follow, viz.

Stephen Cathalan at Marseilles, who will
attend to American affairs respecting sea-
men, &c. in the French ports on the Me-
diterranean.

Isaac Cox Barnet is removed from Brest
to Bordeaux.

And P. F. Dobrié is continued at Nantz.
These two gentlemen will superintend all
proper cases of seamen, &c. occurring in
French ports on the Atlantic.

February 4th, 1799.

The Supreme Court of the United States,
commenced its sitting this day.

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Insurance Company of North America.

For Insurance against Fire, on Dwelling-Houses, Ware-Houses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Insurances, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous risks a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, seldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in some instances, where the property insured is not only in itself extra hazardous, but rendered still more so by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raised according to circumstances.

Houses and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, so as to be guarded as well as may be against fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their full value.

Also Goods and Merchandise, not of an extra hazardous kind, in casks, bales, or packages, deposited in such buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this sum is required to be insured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumstances.

II. Insurances will also be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the risk. But it is not easy to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy. Each case will therefore be decided upon according to the circumstances attending it; and these circumstances will, in general, appear from the description accompanying the application.

Buildings partly constructed of brick or stone, are preferable to those wholly wooden. And in both cases, the file of building, how they are occupied, how they are situated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are exposed, either to commence or to increase an accident, fire, and their liability in such state to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, or to be stolen in time of confusion and hurry, are all circumstances of weight; and the premiums must be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be understood by the parties.

1st. The Insurance is not binding till the stipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately signed or not.

2d. Insurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expense than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumstances continuing the same as they were under the former policy; but the payment of the premium is essential to such renewal; and if the party insured suffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not insured during such time; nor can the insurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former insurance. The subject of insurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new insurance.

3d. If any other insurance be made on the same property, it must be made known at the time of application, otherwise the policy made on such application will be void.

4th. Goods held in trust, or on consignment, may be insured as such in a separate policy; but they are not to be considered as insured otherwise.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loss or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, or by any military or usurped force, or by reason of any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, or any other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongst the property insured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promissory Notes, are not included in any insurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiosities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be considered as insured unless particularly mentioned and by special agreement.

7th. No insurance will be made for a shorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than seven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount: One third of a year's premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for three years.

8th. Losses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A description of the property to be insured will be expedient with each application, to be made by a master carpenter and signed by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicants for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to Houses and other Buildings.

1st. The site and position; describing the street or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other circumstances relative to the extinguishment of fire in case of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighborhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, stone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outside walls as inside or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the style of the roof and of what materials; how secured by battlements or party walls; what kind of access to the top of the house and to the chimneys; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit.

3d. The dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose; also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

4th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwise; whether any and what trade or manufacture is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles used, or usually deposited in the house, or within the distance aforesaid, and of what kind.

5th. Respecting goods in Houses, Warehouses, &c. 1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Insurance on the buildings themselves.

2. A description of the kind and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And

if the goods vary materially in kind, a general estimate of the value of each kind proposed to be insured; but in the last particular minuteness of description is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra-hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, resin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind, opened.—Glass, china ware or porcelain, especially unpacked; Looking glasses, jewelry; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by sudden removal or by moisture, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters post paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An order for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an enquiry only, it will be answered.

By order of the Board,
Ebenezer Hazard, sec'y.
Office of the Insurance Company of North America; Philad. Feb. 1, 1798.

PROPOSALS,

FOR CARRYING

Mails of the United States,

On the following roads, will be received at the General Post-Office, until the 13th day of February next, inclusive.

1st. FROM Philadelphia by Bristol, Trenton, Princeton, New-Brunswick, Woodbridge, Raritan, Elizabethtown and Newark to New-York six times a week.

From May 1 to November 1.

Leave Philadelphia every day (Sunday excepted) at 1 P. M. and arrive at New-York in nineteen hours, the next day (Sunday excepted) by 8 o'clock, A. M.—Returning; leave New-York every day (Sunday excepted) at 1 P. M. and arrive at Philadelphia in eighteen hours the next day (Sunday excepted) by 7 A. M.

From November 1 to May 1.

The mail is to be taken from Philadelphia at the same hour and delivered at New-York by 9 A. M. in 20 hours; and is to be taken from New-York at 1 P. M. and delivered at Philadelphia at 8 A. M. in nineteen hours.

2d. From Philadelphia by Chester, Wilmington, Newport, Chriftiana, Elkton, Charleston, Havre-de-Grace and Harford to Baltimore, six times a week. Leave Philadelphia every day (Sunday excepted) at 9 A. M. and arrive at Baltimore in 27 hours, the next day (Sunday excepted) at noon. Returning; leave Baltimore every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next day by 9 A. M. in 27 hours.

3d. From Baltimore by Blade-Sburgh, Washington and Georgetown, to Alexandria six times a week.

From April 1 to November 1.

Leave Baltimore every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 A. M. and arrive at Alexandria the same day by 6 P. M. Returning—Leave Alexandria every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 A. M. and arrive at Baltimore the same day by 4 o'clock P. M.

From November 1 to April 1.

Leave Baltimore every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 A. M. and arrive at Alexandria the next day (Sunday excepted) at 8 A. M. Returning—Leave Alexandria every day (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. and arrive at Baltimore the next day (Sunday excepted) at 4 P. M.

4th. From Philadelphia by Downingtown, Lancaster, Columbia, York, Carlisle, Shippenburg, Strasburg, Bedford, Somerset and Greensburg to Pittsburgh once a week. Leave Philadelphia every Saturday at 4 A. M. arrive at Lancaster in the evening, arrive at York on Sunday noon, at Shippenburg on Monday, at 6 P. M. Leave Shippenburg on Tuesday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Pittsburgh the next Friday at 10 A. M. Returning—Leave Pittsburgh every Friday at 3 P. M. and arrive at Shippenburg the next Monday by 6 P. M. Leave Shippenburg on Tuesday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next Thursday by 8 P. M.

Note 1. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of April next. The contracts for the routes No. 1, 2, 3, are to continue in operation until the first day of October in the year 1800; and the contract for the route No. 4 is to continue until the first day of October in the year 1801.

Note 2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices on the routes where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every fifteen minutes delay (the impassibility of rivers excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed, in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue till the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails defined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. If any persons making proposals desire an alteration of the times specified he must state in his proposals the alteration desired and the difference it will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 5. The usual penalties for misconduct in the carriers will be stipulated in the contract.

Note 6. The mail on the route No. 1, shall be carried in a Sulkey during three months of the winter season, having a box or chest to secure the mail from rain. The mails on that route during the rest of the year and the routes No. 2 and 3 shall be always carried in a light box sufficient to defend it from the rain, or a box within the body of the stage.

JOS. HABERSHAM, P. M. General.
General Post-Office,
Philad. Jan. 1, 1799.

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT

BE IT REMEMBERED,

THAT on the tenth day of December, in the twenty third year of the Independence of the United States of America, JOHN LAMBERT of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author in the words following, to wit:

"A short and practical Essay on Farming; being the experience of a farmer of about sixty years of age, near forty years of which were spent in England, Essex county, on land where farming is done in the greatest perfection, and near seven years on three hundred and twenty acres of worn-out land in Pottinger and Alloway creek, in Salem county, West-Jersey—showing the means whereby these worn-out lands may be improved, and that the means are in the power of almost every farmer."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the terms therein mentioned."

D. CALDWELL.
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.
dec. 13

A Farm for Sale.

WILL be sold, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Delaware county, on Monday the 26th February next, at the house of W. Anderson, in the Borough of Chester, at one o'clock, P. M.

THE PLANTATION,

Late the property of Raper Hoke, deceased, situate in the said Borough, containing about 220 acres, of which between 45 and 50 acres are excellent upland and marsh meadow; about 40 acres of woodland; the remainder is arable land, of a good quality.—The whole has been used for many years as a grazing farm and is under an almost new cedar fence; there are on the farm a good two story stone dwelling house and kitchen in good repair; the dwelling house has four rooms on a floor, with a convenient entry; there is a good kitchen garden, two good apple orchards, one containing about six acres young and healthy; a good tenant's house, barn, stables and chair house. The banks are in good repair, and walled in front with stone.

Also at the same time and place will be sold 15 acres of marsh meadow, in the neighbourhood of the farm, under good bank, and in high cultivation. Any person desirous of viewing the premises, will be shown them by applying in Chester to

ELEANOR HOSKINS, Admin'x.
January 18, 1799.
Who desires all those indebted to the late R. Hoke, to make immediate payment, and those who have demands against his estate, to present them to her for settlement.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JOHN D. COKE, Esq., President of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in the first Circuit, consisting of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the counties of Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware, Wm. Robinson, the younger, Jonathan Bayard Smith, and Reynold Keen, Esquires, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in the said county of Philadelphia, have issued their Precept bearing date the 18th day of January, 1799, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the State-house in the said City of Philadelphia, on the 18th day of February next.

Notice is hereby given to the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City of Philadelphia, and to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables within the same City and Counties of Philadelphia, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. And also all those who will prosecute against the Prisoners that are or shall be in the Goal of the City and County of Philadelphia, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JONATHAN PENROSE, Sheriff.
God save the Common-Wealth.

Jan. 24.

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT

BE IT REMEMBERED,

THAT on the twelfth day of August, in the twenty third year of the Independence of the United States of America, Benjamin Smith Barton, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book the right whereof he claims as author in the words following to wit:

"New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America—By Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D. Correspondent Member of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland, Member of the American Philosophical Society, Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston, Corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and Professor of Materia Medica, Natural History and Botany in the University of Pennsylvania."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors, of such copies during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk, Dist. of Penn'.

November 2, 1798.

AN ACT,

Limiting the time within which claims against the Treasury, for credits on the books of the Treasury, may be presented for allowance. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all credits on the books of the Treasury of the United States, for transactions during the late war, which, according to the course of the Treasury have hitherto been discharged by issuing certificates of registered debt, shall be forever barred and precluded from settlement or allowance, unless claimed by the proper creditors, or their legal representatives, on or before the first day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to cause this Act to be published in one or more of the public papers of each State.

(Signed) JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THEODORE SEDGWICK, President of the Senate. Fro. Tem.
Approved July 9, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.
December 13.

January 23d, 1799.

IN pursuance of a resolve of the

President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company,
The Stockholders are hereby notified and required to pay ten dollars on each of their respective shares of stock, on or before the first day of March next, to the Treasurer of the Company at their office near the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Extract from the minutes,
GEORGE WORRALL, Sec'y.
WILLIAM GOVETT, Treasurer,
Jan. 25.

Country Seats for Sale.

TWO Seats at convenient distances from Philadelphia, each comprising perfect accommodation and conveniences of every kind for a genteel family.—For particulars enquire of
EDWARD BONSALE & Co.
No. 64, Dock-street,
1st mo. 31.

This day Published,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
The Essays under the Signature of
VIRGINIENSIS,
ON THE ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS.
(Price 25 cents, 12mo.)

It is perhaps futile to expect to work conviction in the minds of so inveterate and vicious a class of men, as the Democrats of America, by any arguments however forcible, or any display of truth, however irrefragable: These writings are, however, calculated to produce a more important and useful effect, by placing the subject in its true light before honest men, who are uninformed, or have been misinformed as to the nature and objects of those bills.

Jan. 15

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Madras Handkerchiefs,

FOR SALE BY
J. M. & C. L. Lewis.
Jan. 26.

40 Boxes of Fresh Citron

Just arrived via New-York, and for Sale by
JOHN CRAIG,
Who has also for Sale,
Old Madeira Wine
of the first quality,
India Muslins,
coarse and fine, &c.
A quantity of the best English large leaf
Clover Seed.

Jan. 21.

TO BE SOLD,

A two story Stone House,
LATELY built, with two acres of land, on the Bristol road, about a mile above Frankfort. The situation is high and healthy, and the water excellent.—For terms apply to Mr. John McClelland, or Mr. Richard Whitehead, No. 62, Vine-street.
Jan. 21

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania for the renewal of a Certificate for a share in the said Bank, No. 1182, dated July 24th 1797, standing in the name of JOSEPH REED, the same having been accidentally lost or destroyed,
Philad. Jan. 25.

FILTERING STONES.

Of an excellent quality for Ships or Families
FOR SALE BY
Thomas & Joshua Fisher.
No. 5, Dock street.
1st mo. 25.

ALL PERSONS

Indebted to the Estate of Mr. JOHN FENNO, late of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make payment, and those having any demands, to present them for settlement, to
SAMUEL BLODGET, Admin'r.
OF
JOHN WARD FENNO, Agent
to the administration.
Nov. 30

JAMAICA RUM,

A Cargo now landing at South street wharf,
FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT,
Who also offers for sale,
BRANDY, 1st and 4th proof
Madeira and Port Wines, &c. &c.
Nov. 1.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN yesterday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, from No. 63, South Fourth Street, A Single case Silver Watch,
the maker's name Marknoble—number not known. The letters W. H. are scratched on the rim of the case—a steel chain and key, gilt seal with a cypher W. H. engraved on it. Whoever will give me information so that the thief may be brought to justice shall receive the above reward.
W. HAYDON.
Jan. 21

Stray Horle.

WAS taken up, trespassing on the subscriber, in the township of Passyunk, in the county of Philadelphia, a grey Horle, about fourteen hands high, thirteen or fourteen years old, blind of his right eye, and shod before. Whoever has lost him, by proving property and paying charges, may him again on applying to the subscriber.
JOHN SINK,
On the Banks of Schuylkill.
Jan. 19.

WHEREAS

ISAAC PAINTER having made an assignment of all his property to me the subscriber for the benefit of his creditors, this is to request all persons indebted to the said Isaac Painter, to prevent further trouble, to make immediate payment to me the subscriber; and all those having any demands against him to render in their accounts to
JACOB CLARK, Assignee.
Jan. 26

NOTICE,

PURSUANT to a Resolve of the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy, in Somerset county, Maryland, authorizing WILLIAM POLK, Esq. majors SAMUEL WILSON, and WILLIAM JONES, Members of said Board, to procure a principal teacher for said Academy.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a gentleman qualified to teach the Greek and Latin Languages, Geography and the Mathematics, and such other branches of Literature as it is customary to teach in such Schools, will meet with liberal encouragement and it is presumed will be well accommodated in taking charge of this Academy. The building is spacious and will accommodate at least fifty Students.
Proposals may be addressed to John Dennis, No. 161 Arch-street, or William Winder, accountant in the Navy department, Walnut street, Philadelphia, or to either of the three gentlemen above mentioned, near Prince's Anne, Maryland.
dec 17

BREAD

TO be delivered to the Poor of the City and Liberties at Friends Meeting-House in Market, the corner of Second street, on Friday the 18 of February, at 10 o'clock, agreeable to the wills of Petty and Carter.
The guardians of the poor are requested to give their attendance agreeable to a resolve of the General Board of the 24th instant.

Jonathan Robeson, President
of the General Board of Guardians
Philadelphia, January 28, 1799

WANTED,

To Article for two or three
years a young Man to a profitable business.—For particulars enquire at No. 68, South Fourth street
A person who has some knowledge of painting or drawing would be preferred.
W. HAYDON,
WHO HAS
A Cellar to Let.
Jan 11

This Day is Published,

AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 140, CHESTNUT-STREET
AN ADDRESS
To the People of Maryland,
ON the origin, progress and present state of French aggression, with a sketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and some reflections on the late proceedings in Congress; written the last of April in the present year, by a Member of the House of Representatives.
Jan. 15

WHEREAS,

BY an Act of Congress passed on the sixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, the President of the United States is authorized to borrow on behalf of the United States from the Bank of the United States, or from any other body or bodies politic or corporate, or from any person or persons, and upon such terms and conditions as he shall judge most advantageous for the United States, a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, so however, that no contract or engagement be made which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums borrowed at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such loan. And whereas, it is declared by the said Act, that so much as may be necessary of the surplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, together with the faith of the United States are hereby pledged for the fulfillment of this contract, in pursuance of, and according to the terms and conditions of the act of Congress herein before recited.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Treasury of the United States at Philadelphia, this twelfth day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
Jan. 12.

WHEREAS,

BY an Act of Congress passed on the sixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, the President of the United States is authorized to borrow on behalf of the United States from the Bank of the United States, or from any other body or bodies politic or corporate, or from any person or persons, and upon such terms and conditions as he shall judge most advantageous for the United States, a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, so however, that no contract or engagement be made which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums borrowed at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such loan. And whereas, it is declared by the said Act, that so much as may be necessary of the surplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, together with the faith of the United States are hereby pledged for the fulfillment of this contract, in pursuance of, and according to the terms and conditions of the act of Congress herein before recited.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Treasury of the United States at Philadelphia, this twelfth day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
Jan. 12.

WHEREAS,

BY an Act of Congress passed on the sixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, the President of the United States is authorized to borrow on behalf of the United States from the Bank of the United States, or from any other body or bodies politic or corporate, or from any person or persons, and upon such terms and conditions as he shall judge most advantageous for the United States, a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, so however, that no contract or engagement be made which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums borrowed at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such loan. And whereas, it is declared by the said Act, that so much as may be necessary of the surplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, together with the faith of the United States are hereby pledged for the fulfillment of this contract, in pursuance of, and according to the terms and conditions of the act of Congress herein before recited.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Treasury of the United States at Philadelphia, this twelfth day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
Jan. 12.